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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Item 9 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Greece: draft resolution**

Protecting public health by ensuring adequate services for drug abusers regardless of limited resources

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] and, in particular, the need to assist drug abusers, as far as possible, in their rehabilitation and social reintegration,

Recalling the obligations of Member States under the United Nations conventions to protect fundamental rights and freedoms, in particular the right to life and human dignity, the right to the protection of health and the right to equitable access to quality health-care services for all and the prohibition of all types of discrimination,

Recalling also the obligations of Member States under article 2 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[2] and articles 4 and 33 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child[3] to undertake measures, to the

* E/CN.7/2014/1.
** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

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maximum extent of their available resources, to progressively realize the right to the highest attainable standard of health and to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling further the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[4] and the determination of Member States to provide the necessary resources for treatment and rehabilitation and to enable social reintegration to restore dignity and hope to children, young people, women and men who have become drug abusers,

Reaffirming the commitment undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[5] in which Member States expressed their full awareness that the world drug problem remained a common and shared responsibility, and asserted that it was most effectively addressed in a multilateral setting,

Recalling its resolution 48/7, entitled "Competencies required to address drug abuse", in which the Commission recognized that developing human resources is an important element in countering the devastating impact of drug abuse,

Noting that the ongoing global economic difficulties and resulting insufficiency of resources may serve to exacerbate challenges related to the health of the individual citizen and of the population as a whole,

Noting with great concern the changing patterns of drug use, including the injection of a range of substances and polydrug use involving illicit and licit substances, the scope for grave impact of such behaviours on public health and criminality, and the importance of an inclusive approach aimed at social reintegration and sustainable ongoing recovery,

Concerned that the effects of changing economic conditions can result in a rise in negative, and even discriminatory, societal attitudes towards people who use drugs, which undermines risk and harm reduction, treatment, social reintegration and the potential for recovery,

Recognizing the need to better understand the impact of the resource challenges facing Member States on drug use, such as on consumption patterns and related risks and harms, including drug dependence, overdose, HIV, hepatitis C and other blood-borne diseases,

Taking into consideration the potential impact of insufficient economic resources on drug demand and supply reduction policies,

1. *Reaffirms* the commitment to a balanced drug policy approach guided by fundamental equity of access, quality of standards and proportionate available resources for drug demand and supply reduction measures;

2. *Reminds* Member States of the role of cooperation at the national and international levels as essential elements of drug policy implementation;

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[4] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

3. *Recognizes* that civil society has an important role in reaching vulnerable populations, thus protecting the individual and society at large;

4. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation, as appropriate, with relevant stakeholders, to ensure that measures taken at the national level, in response to insufficient economic resources, do not have a negative impact on the implementation of comprehensive and balanced drug demand and supply reduction policies, including the provision of adequate health services;

5. *Declares* accordingly the obligation to safeguard against discrimination by continuing to strive to provide broad coverage, accessibility and quality with regard to essential services as part of all national drug policies.